

## **Sports Facilities Strategy 2016-2021**

### **1 Introduction**

#### **1.1 Background**

Huntingdonshire District Council has identified the need to refresh the existing Sports Facilities Strategy for the district to guide the future provision of sports facilities in the district. The need for a current framework for future investment is particularly critical given the projected population growth within Huntingdonshire.

#### **1.2 Vision of the Strategy**

The purpose of the Strategy is to provide an overview of sports facilities in the district, as well as establishing a clear framework for the prioritisation, provision and enhancement of sports facilities. The over-arching vision for this strategy is:

“To improve health and well-being, we will work with partners to provide accessible leisure and green spaces opportunities.”

(Huntingdonshire District Council’s Corporate Plan 2015/16)

#### **1.3 Aims of the Strategy**

- 1.3.1 Update audit of current sports facilities provision
- 1.3.2 Provide a shared vision for the future of the district’s sports facilities
- 1.3.3 Promote the role of sports facilities in health improvement, active lifestyles and contribution to the local economy
- 1.3.4 Make the case for funding opportunities
- 1.3.5 Ensure sport is recognised within the planning context in particular in relation to new housing developments
- 1.3.6 Seek to protect and improve locally important sports facilities
- 1.3.7 Increase public awareness of the district’s sports facilities

#### **1.4 Scope of the Strategy**

The strategy includes all known sports facility provision within the district:

**Indoor Sports Facilities:** to include sports halls, swimming pools, fitness studios, aerobics/dance studios, squash courts, indoor tennis courts, activity halls etc

**Outdoor Sports Facilities:** to include golf courses, tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches

**Watersports Facilities:** to include but not exhaustive rowing, sailing, motor sports and paddle sports

**Specialist Facilities:** to include but not exhaustive gymnastics, table tennis, trampolining etc

Whilst Huntingdonshire District Council provides, manages and maintains a diverse range of facilities, this strategy recognises the invaluable role of other providers including private, voluntary and education provision therefore all known provision will be considered.

## **2 Context**

### **2.1 District Profile**

The district of Huntingdonshire covers an area of approximately 350 square miles. In 2013 an estimated 172,000 people lived in Huntingdonshire (Mid 2013 estimate, ONS, Huntingdonshire Health Profile 2015). The population has increased by 5% since 2001 and it is forecast to increase by a further 7% by 2031 (the Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (CCCRG) reports)

A large proportion (approximately half) of the population is found within four market towns: Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and Ramsey with the remaining residents distributed within key settlements and rural villages. Much of the population growth has been and will continue to be around St Neots and Huntingdon. The rural nature of the district means access to sporting facilities is a challenge to ensure accessible participation opportunities to rural communities.

The age structure is forecast to age in the future, with all age groups younger than 64yrs decreasing as proportions of total population and all older age groups increasing. Whereas in 2001 54% of the population was younger than 40yrs, in 2031 that proportion is expected to drop to 42%. Proportional increases will occur in the 65yrs+ age group, from 13% in 2001 to 27% in 2031. The biggest proportional decline will occur in the 25-39yrs age group, from 23% in 2001 to approximately 17% in 2021. Similarly, the proportion of under-20yrs is expected to decline from 26% of the population in 2001 to 21% in 2031.

Transport links within the district are good with roads such as the A1 and A14 which in turn link the M1, M11 and M6 motorways. The Guided Busway links the central part of the district to Cambridge and direct rail links exist via the East Coast Mainline to Peterborough and London.

In terms of Health, Huntingdonshire has the third lowest level of overall mortality in Cambridgeshire. The most common causes of premature deaths are circulatory diseases and cancer. Public Health England identifies the priorities in Huntingdonshire to be (Huntingdonshire Health Profile 2015):

- Reducing excess weight in adults and children
- Improving mental wellbeing in adults and children and
- Supporting older people to live independently safe and well

Disabled People participate at a much lower rate than those with no limiting disability (70% of people with a limiting disability undertake zero participation in sport and active recreation compared to only 40% of people with no limiting disability. (Active People Survey 2011/13 APS6/7).

## **2.2 Policy Background**

### **2.2.1 National Policy Context**

In 2015 the Government launched a new strategy for sport 'Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation'. The Government recognises Local Authorities are the biggest public sector investor in sport and physical activity, spending over £1bn per year, excluding capital spend. However they are not the sole provider of sports facilities.

The strategy follows the 'Moving More, Living More' report of February 2014 whereby Government committed to reducing physical inactivity. This also reiterated the Government's aim to increase the number of people meeting the UK Chief Medical Officer (CMO) guidelines on physical activity and reduce the number of people deemed to be inactive (defined as those being active for less than 30 minutes a week).

Public Health England's 'Everybody Active, Every Day' report in October 2014 set out clear guidance for public sector bodies and others to promote physical activity, under the four themes of:

- Active society: creating a social movement
- Moving professionals: activating networks of expertise
- Active environments: creating the right spaces
- Moving at scale: interventions that make us active

The need for good quality, fit for purpose facilities that facilitate people to be active is central to achieving these national aims.

### **2.2.3 Local Policy Context**

The Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2012-2017) recognises the need for good health and wellbeing as being central to people leading active and fulfilled lives. The priorities of the strategy reflect the need for a safe and sustainable environment and the need to support people throughout their lives, from a positive start for children to keeping older people independent, safe and well. Priority 5 in particular, highlights the importance of the built environment, ensuring that new developments take into account health and wellbeing and encouraging the use of green, open spaces.

The Huntingdonshire District Council Corporate Plan (2015-2016) has three Strategic Priorities including: 'A strong local economy', 'Enabling sustainable growth' and 'Working with our communities'. The sports and leisure sector has a significant role to play across these three priorities.

## **2.3 Housing Growth Impact**

Huntingdonshire will grow by over 21,000 new homes by 2036 with the population forecast to rise to 209,000. The majority of the growth will be around Huntingdon (including Alconbury Weald), St Neots and Wyton on the Hill. It is paramount that local infrastructure including sports facilities are fully considered and developed accordingly to meet the needs arising from this growth in population. (See Appendix x for forecast growth)

The Local Plan for Huntingdonshire is a key document that must be influenced by the sports and leisure sector. Planning for the future in terms of active design – encouraging walking and cycling etc – as well as providing fit for purpose infrastructure is fundamental to having a thriving active community with a good quality of life.

## **2.4 Overview of current participation in sport**

Sport England carry out a national 'Active People' survey each year. The latest figures from APS9 indicate that 37.1% of adults (14yrs+) in Huntingdonshire take part in sport at least once a week compared to the national average of 36.5% and 24% take part in sport and active recreation three times a week compared to the national average of 23.9%

56.6% of adults who are inactive want to take part in sport demonstrating there is an opportunity to increase participation.

With regards to the Council run leisure facilities over xxx,xxx visits are recorded annually from xxx individual card holders – x% of the population.

### **2.4.1 Active People Key Results**

13.6% of adult residents have volunteered in sport in the last month compared to the national average of 12.9%

33.8% take part in organised sport by belonging to a club, receiving tuition or taking part competitively compared to 33.9% nationally.

65.3% are satisfied with sporting provision compared to 61.7% nationally although this has fallen from 75.3% when the last strategy was published. (2009)

## **2.5 Improving the quality of life for our communities**

17% of deaths are caused by inactivity. International comparison shows physical inactivity is a greater cause of death nationally than almost every other economically comparable country

£7.4bn is the estimated figure that physical inactivity costs the national economy in healthcare, premature deaths and sickness absence

£1,760-£6,900 can be saved in healthcare costs per person by taking part in sport

29% increase in numeracy levels can be achieved by underachieving young people who take part in sport

15.8% is the reduction in crime and antisocial behaviour in areas where at-risk youth have participated in sport for development programmes

\*17.1% of young people and 69.1% of adults are overweight or obese in Huntingdonshire compared to the East of England average of 17% and 65% respectively.

\*Source: Sport England Local Profile tool 2015 comparing East and England averages as well as CIPFA family neighbours

## **2.6 Economic Value of Sport**

It is timely to note the economic value of sport to the local economy:

£70.2m in Gross Value Added (wages and operating profits)

£60.6m from people participating in sport

£24.0m from wider non-participation interests

1,709 jobs

£16.60 represents the value that volunteering brings to the local economy

£69.70 is the economic value of improved quality and length of life plus health care costs avoided

\*Source:

### **3 Consultation**

#### **3.1 Informing the Strategy**

It is important when compiling any strategy to consider all available sources of information to inform future policy decisions and action plans.

Huntingdonshire District Council routinely carries out consultation on services including leisure centres. In 2104 the centres were regarded very highly by residents in respect of all provided services.

The national Active People Survey (APS9, 2015) assesses satisfaction with sporting provision. 65.3% are satisfied with provision in Huntingdonshire compared to 61.7% nationally although this has fallen from 75.3% when the last strategy was published. This is a worrying trend and may reflect the age of some of the facilities.

#### **3.2 Partners & Stakeholders**

A range of partners and stakeholders were consulted with this strategy including:

- Sport England,
- CCC Public Health
- 'Living Sport' (Cambridgeshire & Peterborough County Sports Partnership)
- National governing bodies of key sports
- Parish & Town Councils
- Site operators

### **4 Audit of Provision**

#### **4.1 Overview of Provision**

The District has a good supply of sports facilities both in terms of number, quality and range. Five Leisure Centres are provided and managed by Huntingdonshire District Council which include swimming pools, sports halls, health and fitness and outdoor provision.

The district is lucky to possess some sporting jewels for a district of its size including One Leisure St Ives Outdoor Centre, Huntingdon Gymnastics Club, Grafham Water Centre, St Neots Table Tennis Club, Hemingford Sports Pavilion (squash), Huntingdon Tennis Club and St Neots football Club in particular.

However many existing facilities are aging as well as catering for increased demand from the population growth. Satisfaction with sports facility provision in Huntingdonshire has declined from 75.3% to 65.3% since 2007. (Active People Survey)

## 4.2 Local Standards for Sport

Huntingdonshire District Council formally adopted local standards for sports facilities in 2008. These standards remain as the adopted standard in terms of future provision.

FACILITY	STANDARD
Sports Halls	51.2sq metres per 1,000 population
Swimming Pools	10.96sq metres per 1,000 population
Indoor Bowls Rink	0.05 rinks per 1,000 population
Artificial Turf Pitch	0.04 turf pitch per 1,000 population
Fitness Stations	3.6 stations per 1,000 population
Outdoor sports pitches, courts & greens	16,100sq metres per 1,000 population
Changing Facilities	1 facility per 2,000 people

## 4.3 Existing Provision and Future Needs

The headline sports facilities in Huntingdonshire against the above adopted standards demonstrate variations in provision with some types of facilities over supplied while others are already under-represented. With the forecast growth in population these gaps in provision will only be exacerbated.

### 4.3.1 SPORTS HALLS

Sports Halls are multi-purpose in nature allowing for a wide range of indoor active, sporting and play activities. Flexibility of space is important in ensuring long-term viability. Therefore Sport England recommends a minimum size of a four badminton court hall unless the facility is serving a small settlement or village.

There are currently twelve sports halls across the district with six having a minimum of four badminton courts in size. The district has two 6 court facilities. A further five sites have three courts and one with one court.

#### Current need

Facility Type	Local Standard	Required Level (173,000)	Current Level of Provision	Deficit/ Surplus
Sports Halls (min 4cts)	51.20 sq m	8,858 sq m	4,536 sq m	4,322 sq m
Sports Halls (all provision)	51.20 sq m	8,858 sq m	6,912 sq m	1,946 sq m

Even taking into account small halls (less than four courts) there is a current undersupply of 1,946 square metres (equivalent to 3.3 four court halls).

## Future need

Facility Type	Local Standard	Required Level (188,400)	Current Level of Provision	Deficit/ Surplus
Sports Halls (min 4cts)	51.20 sq m	9,646 sq m	4,536 sq m	5,110 sq m
Sports Halls (all provision)	51.20 sq m	9,646 sq m	6,912 sq m	2,734 sq m

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model reports Huntingdonshire have 3.09 courts per 10,000 population compared to a national average of 4.35 and an East of England average of 4.49. The percentage of overall capacity used is also running at 90.1% compared to 72.3% and 71.3% respectively demonstrating again the under supply of courts in the district.

With the forecast growth in population the deficit increases. A one court facility is planned in the district but this will not address the significant under-provision in the district.

## Future options

With significant housing developments planned in the Huntingdon and St Neots areas indoor sports facilities should be prioritised in order to enhance the quality of life for new communities and to ensure there are sufficient opportunities for people to participate indoors in a range of sports, play and physical activities going forward. Where secondary school provision is planned this should provide opportunities for co-located education/community access facilities.

Consideration should be given to successful sustainable models including options for specific types of indoor sports.

The Local Infrastructure List identifies the need for flexible indoor space to be provided in St Neots, Huntingdon, Alconbury Weald and Wyton on the Hill.

Given the current deficit in provision there is a long term need to retain existing sports hall provision.

### 4.3.2 INDOOR SWIMMING POOLS

Swimming remains one of the most popular, accessible sports for residents. It fulfils a number of objectives with people participating for social reasons, fun, health, fitness or competition. A valuable life skill that remains part of the national curriculum and yet 45% of the population are unable to swim 25 metres unaided at 11 years of age. In terms of family participation and as a non-weight bearing activity swimming could be extremely valuable as a tool in the fight against rising inactivity levels.



There are currently 12 indoor swimming pools across the district with a mixture of public and private membership access. Sport England recommends a minimum of 212 sq metres per pool (25metres x 8.5metres).

#### Current need

Facility Type	Local Standard	Required Level (173,000)	Current Level of Provision	Deficit/ Surplus
Swimming Pool (min 212sq.m.)	10.96 sq.m.	1,896 sq.m.	938 sq.m.	-959 sq.m.
Swimming Pool (all supply)	10.96 sq.m.	1,896 sq.m.	2,203 sq.m.	307 sq.m.

#### Future need

Facility Type	Local Standard	Required Level (188,400)	Current Level of Provision	Deficit/ Surplus
Swimming Pool (min 212sq.m.)	10.96 sq.m.	2,065 sq.m.	938 sq.m.	-1,127 sq.m.
Swimming Pool (all supply)	10.96 sq.m.	2,065 sq.m.	2,203 sq.m.	138 sq.m.

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model reports Huntingdonshire has 9.65 Water space per 10,000 population compared to a national average of 13.61 and an East of England average of 13.66. The percentage of overall capacity used is also running at 87.7% compared to 64.8% and 63.3%.

#### Future Options

When comparing to Sport England standards there is a clear deficit of swimming pool provision both now and into the future. However the importance of the smaller facilities particularly in smaller settlements (especially Ramsey and Sawtry) cannot be underestimated. With this in mind it is considered the current level of provision is adequate and will continue to meet need if the current level of facilities is maintained to a good standard.

#### 4.3.3 INDOOR BOWLS

Given the aging profile of the district's population Indoor Bowls is an important element of the sporting offer. However it also has appeal across the age groups and the potential once again to be accessible to all the population including disabled people and people living with long term conditions.

There are two sites in the district: Huntingdon Indoor Bowls Club and St Neots and District Indoor Bowls Club.

### Current need

Facility Type	Local Standard	Required Level (173,000)	Current Level of Provision	Deficit/ Surplus
Indoor Bowls (min 212sq.m.)	0.05 rinks	8.7 rinks	14 rinks	5 rinks

### Future need

Facility Type	Local Standard	Required Level (188,400)	Current Level of Provision	Deficit/ Surplus
Indoor Bowls	0.05 rinks	9.4 rinks	14 rinks	5 rinks

### Future Options

Although there are only two facilities they currently meet the current and future forecast need. The two facilities are within 20-30minutes drive time for the majority of the district and so it is considered there is no requirement for additional provision.

#### 4.3.4 ARTIFICIAL TURF PITCHES

Artificial Turf Pitches are playing an increasing important role in providing high quality facilities for both training and competition for a number of sports.

There are currently eight full size pitches in the district. Since the previous strategy this type of facility has experienced the biggest growth particularly with the rise of 3<sup>rd</sup> generation pitches.

There are also six small size pitches which provide an important supply of good quality training facilities.

### Current need

Facility Type	Local Standard	Required Level (173,000)	Current Level of Provision	Deficit/ Surplus
Artificial Turf Pitch	0.04 pitches	7 pitches	8 pitches	1 pitch

### Future need

Facility Type	Local Standard	Required Level (188,400)	Current Level of Provision	Deficit/ Surplus
Artificial Turf Pitch	0.04 pitches	8 pitches	8 pitches	Nil

## Future options

It is considered the current level of full size pitches is adequate for the district both now and looking forward to the future growth. However the trend to move to 3<sup>rd</sup> generation long pile surfaces should be monitored to ensure hockey is still adequately catered for.

Although the overall coverage in the district is high, there are geographical areas with no community access to a full size facility so consideration could be given to developing a facility in Ramsey or Sawtry. Particularly to support Hunts FA development clubs in Ramsey and Sawtry.

### 4.3.5 HEALTH AND FITNESS

Health and fitness facilities are an important part of the district's sporting and leisure offer both for general health and wellbeing but also for those participating in competitive sport.

Huntingdonshire District Council is the single largest provider with its chain of Impressions Fitness Studios but there are also a variety of other providers ranging in size and type of equipment.

#### Current need

Facility Type	Local Standard	Required Level (173,000)	Current Level of Provision	Deficit/ Surplus
Health and Fitness	3.6 stations	623 stations	740 stations	117 stations

#### Future need

Facility Type	Local Standard	Required Level (188,400)	Current Level of Provision	Deficit/ Surplus
Health and Fitness	3.6 stations	678 stations	740 stations	62 stations

#### Future options

It is considered the current level of supply is currently above that of the current and future demand as calculated by the adopted standard. This also does not take into account the new small scale facility at Alconbury Weald or proposed developments at One Leisure Huntingdon. However the One Leisure Huntingdon facility is in need of development due to current demand on existing facilities and should be brought forward.

There is not considered to be demand for any further significant developments of Health and Fitness facilities.

#### 4.3.6 OUTDOOR GRASS PITCHES, COURTS AND GREENS

Outdoor formal sports playing areas provide a wide range of opportunities for all ages including football, rugby, tennis, cricket, golf, outdoor bowls, netball and athletics.

With a growing population heavy use of available formal playing areas can have a detrimental effect on the quality of the playing areas.

An update of the previous playing pitch strategy audit has identified the following outdoor provision:

<b>Sport</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Number</b>
Football	Adult/Senior Pitches	
	Colts	
	9v9	
	Mini	
Rugby Union	Adult/Senior Pitches	
	Junior	
Rugby League	Adult/Senior Pitches	
Cricket		
Tennis		
Golf	18 hole courses	9
	9 hole courses	3
	6 hole courses	1
Athletics	6 lane track	1

Outdoor formal sports space is critical to a healthy and active community and must be at the forefront of all future developments.

It is important to note that space should be flexible to cater for changing demands over time for example mini soccer players grow up to play 9v9, then colts and subsequently senior football. The need for clubs can change season on season as teams move up the age groups.

It is recommended the Council undertake a full review of its Playing Pitch Strategy to complement and this overview strategy.

#### **Future options**

The Local Infrastructure Framework further identifies the need for additional provision of formal outdoor sports space especially with relation to new developments.

The Council should seek section 106 contributions to Outdoor Formal Sports on a robust basis. The need to good quality, fit for purpose outdoor sports areas to meet the needs of communities are vital to any new development in terms of being an attractive place to live.

Wherever outdoor sports facilities are provided they should be supplied by fit for purpose ancillary facilities including changing, toilets, disabled access, officials provision, car parking and storage.

#### **4.4 Other Sports Facilities in Huntingdonshire**

In addition to the headline facilities identified above there is a diverse range of facilities available to residents. The district has an enviable supply of golf courses and water sports are well represented with the River Ouse and lakes including Grafham Water and Paxton Lakes providing excellent opportunities. The district also has a number of horse riding schools.

### **5/ Sports Facilities Priorities in Huntingdonshire**

#### **5.1 Sports Priority Matrix**

With rising inactivity levels and associated health costs and the austerity environment combining it is important to try and prioritise future investment decisions. It is important to invest where the greatest step change can be achieved. Therefore sports have been categorised into four distinct levels.

<b>Sport</b>	<b>Ranking</b>
Cricket, Football, Golf, Swimming	1
Athletics, Bowls, Cycling, Gymnastics, Rowing, Rugby Union, Sailing, Tennis	2
Badminton, Basketball, Canoeing, Equestrian, Hockey, Martial Arts, Netball, Rugby League, Squash, Table Tennis, Trampolining	3
Angling, Archery, Boxing, Fencing, Judo, Volleyball	4

#### **5.2 Rationale behind the Sports Priority Matrix**

Each sport was assessed against four factors: club infrastructure, facilities, and participation levels – current and potential. Each factor was scored out of 5 points with existing knowledge, Sport England Active People Survey data and number of clubs taken into account. A higher rating was given where the district benefits from a specialist ‘regional’ level facility including Huntingdon Gymnastics Club, St Neots Table Tennis Club and Huntingdon Tennis Club (Indoor courts).

The full matrix can be seen in Appendix x.

### 5.3 Existing Strategic Facilities

Huntingdonshire is blessed with a good range of multi-sport and regional level facilities.

Existing strategic sites have been identified as:

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>TYPE</b>
ONE LEISURE ST IVES	Community Leisure Centre
ONE LEISURE HUNTINGDON	Community Leisure Centre
ONE LEISURE ST NEOTS	Community Leisure Centre
ONE LEISURE SAWTRY	Community Leisure Centre
ONE LEISURE RAMSEY	Community Leisure Centre
ONE LEISURE ST IVES OUTDOOR	Outdoor Multi-Sports Venue
HINCHINGBROOKE SCHOOL	Specialist Sports College
KIMBOLTON SCHOOL	Multi-Sports Venue
GODMANCHESTER CRICKET CLUB	Community Sports Club (Cricket)
HEMINGFORD SPORTS PAVILION	Community Sports Club (Squash)
HUNTINGDON GYMNASTICS CLUB	Community Sports Club (Gymnastics)
HUNTINGDON TENNIS CLUB	Community Sports Club (Tennis)
ST IVES RUGBY UNION CLUB	Community Sports Club (Rugby Union)
ST NEOTS TABLE TENNIS CLUB	Community Sports Club (Table Tennis)
ST NEOTS TOWN FOOTBALL CLUB	Semi-Pro Football Club (Football)
GRAFHAM WATER CENTRE	Watersports Venue
PAXTON LAKES	Watersports Venue

### 5.4 Existing sports facilities in need of refurbishment/upgrade etc

Over the past 5 years there has been significant investment into a number of sports facilities in the district namely: One Leisure St Ives, One Leisure St Ives Outdoor, One Leisure St Neots, St Ives Rugby Club, Huntingdon Gymnastics Club, and Rotations Trampolining Club.

However there are still a number of facilities in need of future refurbishment/upgrade due to wear and tear and to cater for the increasing population.

Sites need to ensure they are fully accessible but also should consider energy efficiency projects as part of future sustainability proofing – insulation, solar panels etc projects can all reduce utility bills and help to reduce running costs.

Huntingdonshire's 'One Leisure' portfolio has an ongoing conditions survey to provide for a strategic framework for the management and maintenance of facilities.

Partners and stakeholders have identified a number of planned projects which have been rated in terms of strategic impact at Appendix x.

## 5.5 Gaps in Provision

Based on existing facility provision the following gaps in provision have been highlighted:

WARD	HIGH PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	LOW PRIORITY

These gaps have been identified on the criteria they are within large enough settlements to support additional facilities, there is an obvious gap compared to similar settlements or through identification by partners and stakeholders. The list is continually updated as new projects emerge or new developments are known.

## 5.6 Sites where new facilities are required to meet identified strategic need

The expected housing growth in the district is forecast to be over 21,000 new dwellings. This will lead to unprecedented demand on facilities which are already in many cases at capacity.

Huntingdonshire District Council commissioned a joint consultancy team, led by EDAW plc, to undertake an in-depth study into the physical and social infrastructure needs, including sports facilities, arising from the projected population growth within the district. The Huntingdonshire Local Infrastructure Framework (HLIF) was produced to assist and inform the development of the Huntingdonshire Local Development Framework.

The HLIF divides the district into five key areas of Huntingdon, Yaxley, Ramsey, St Ives and St Neots enabling for more detailed analysis of social infrastructure demand.

The following additional facilities were assessed to be needed in light of the forecast growth:

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>TOTAL NEEDED</b>	<b>EQUIVALENT TO</b>
Indoor Sports Hall (4 court hall)	2,600sq metres	4.4 four court halls
Swimming Pool Space (4 lane x 25m)	5,595sq metres	
Fitness Stations (min 20+ stations)	914	
Indoor Tennis Courts	2,717sq metres	
Indoor Bowls	812sq metres	
Synthetic Turf Pitch	15,284sq metres	
Pitches, Courts & Greens Inc	784,059sq metres	105 senior football pitches
Outdoor Tennis	14,162sq metres	
Outdoor Bowls	8,124sq metres	

As a result of the planned housing growth the Local Infrastructure List also names a number of individual projects that arise directly from the growth including:

<b>AREA</b>	<b>KEY PROJECTS</b>
Multi-Area Projects	
Huntingdon SPA	
St Neots SPA	
St Neots East SEL	
St Ives SPA	
Ramsey SPA	
Sawtry SC	
Warboys SC	
Yaxley SC	
Alconbury Weald SEL	
Wyton on the Hill SEL	
Buckden SC	
Kimbolton SC	
Somersham SC	
Small Settlements	

See HDC Local Infrastructure Framework for complete list.



## **5.7 'A priority for future investment'**

Appendix x outlines known sporting and leisure facilities projects within the district both those that are for refurbishment as in section 5.4 but also additional projects that are new or significant priority projects for partners.

Resources are scarce and it is important that projects that can lead to a step change in participation are prioritised. However decision makers should seek to ensure issues around accessibility and innovation are supported.

All projects have therefore been rated in terms of need, sustainability and potential to impact participation levels.

## **6/ Strategic Overview**

### **6.1 Policy Recommendations**